

**SBI 3C: MEIOSIS**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**MEIOSIS:**

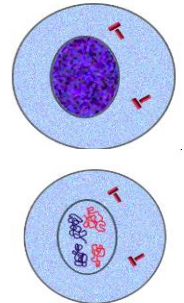
- ▶ Involves 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_ reproduction)
- ▶ \_\_\_\_\_ material is exchanged  
(\_\_\_\_\_)
- ▶ Involves \_\_\_\_\_ with no  
\_\_\_\_\_ of DNA in between
- ▶ Each species has a \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ For example humans:
  - ▶ total number of chromosomes is \_\_\_\_\_
  - ▶ \_\_\_\_\_ number is 46
  - ▶ \_\_\_\_\_
  - ▶ the number of chromosomes in the \_\_\_\_\_ (sex cells, egg and sperm) is the \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ Other examples
  - ▶ crayfish  $2n =$  \_\_\_\_\_ fruit flies  $2n =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**PHASES OF MEIOSIS:**

- ▶ \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

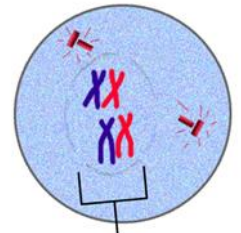
**INTERPHASE:**

- ▶ Meiosis is preceded by \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ The chromosomes have not yet \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ The chromosomes have \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ begins to \_\_\_\_\_



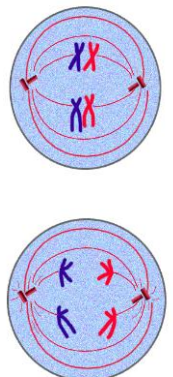
**PROPHASE 1:**

- ▶ the chromatin \_\_\_\_\_ to form \_\_\_\_\_
- ▶ homologous chromosomes \_\_\_\_\_ to form \_\_\_\_\_



**METAPHASE 1:**

- ▶ \_\_\_\_\_ line up across the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of the cell
- ▶ \_\_\_\_\_ of chromosomes attach to \_\_\_\_\_

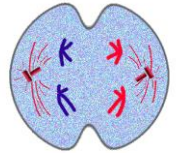


**ANAPHASE 1:**

- ▶ \_\_\_\_\_ and move along spindle fibres towards the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of the cell

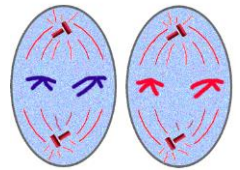
**TELOPHASE 1 AND CYTOKINESIS:**

- ▶ The cell begins to \_\_\_\_\_ into two \_\_\_\_\_.
- ▶ Each daughter cell can get \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes.



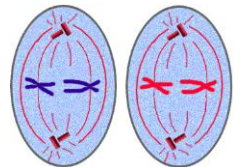
**PROPHASE 2:**

- ▶ The cell has divided into \_\_\_\_\_



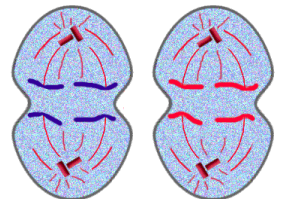
**METAPHASE 2:**

- ▶ As in Meiosis I, the \_\_\_\_\_ line up on the spindle fibers.
- ▶ \_\_\_\_\_ to the way they were aligned in metaphase I



**ANAPHASE 2:**

- ▶ \_\_\_\_\_ splits and \_\_\_\_\_ (single-stranded chromosomes) move to opposite \_\_\_\_\_



**TELOPHASE 2:**

- ▶ With the formation of \_\_\_\_\_, meiosis is over
- ▶ Each of these sex cells carry \_\_\_\_\_ the number of \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ cells. Therefore, we call them \_\_\_\_\_.

